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Aysemgul Memet & Mukaddas Mijit

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*Watching these precise works is
an opportunity in empathizing other important cultures of people, being currently threatened
Editorial*

Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:02C56365-116D-495F-AC0F-E7B6B5C46B72>***Dolicharthria intervacatalis* (Chr.), new to the fauna of Turkey
(*Pyralidae, Lepidoptera*)¹****Kesran Akin** ²**Abstract:** *Dolicharthria intervacatalis* (Chr.), new to the fauna of Turkey (*Pyralidae, Lepidoptera*). *Cesa News* 92: 2-3, 1 fig.In this paper, a new faunistic record of *Dolicharthria intervacatalis* (Christoph) is given. Information on collected material is mentioned. A male specimen is also illustrated.**Key words:** *Dolicharthria intervacatalis*, *Pyralidae*, *Lepidoptera*, *fauna*, *Bitlis, Turkey*.

During lepidopterological investigations, carried out by the author, seven specimens of *Pyralidae* were collected. They were identified by the author as *D. intervacatalis* (Chr.), by using the illustration (Romanoff, 1887), and the pyralid collection of Natural History Museum Wien (**Fig.1**).

The genus *Dolicharthria* was established by Stephens in 1834 with the type-species *Scopula longipedalis* Curtis, 1830 by monotypy. After the new taxonomical arrangements, the genus is represented in Turkey previously by three species; *bruguieralis* (Dup.), *punctalis* (D.-S.), and *stigmosalis* (H.-S.). The present species, *D. intervacatalis* was described by Christoph in 1877 from Schahrud (North Iran). Its lectotype (male) was designated by Munroe (1970). Currently, it is also known from Palestine, Caucasus, Ordubad (Azerbaijan), Rowanduz (N. Iraq), Fars, Elburs, Mazandaran (Iran) ³.

Occurrence of this species in Bitlis Province has great faunistical and zoogeographical values. It is new to Bitlis Province, as well as to Turkey (Koçak & Kemal, 2009). This discovery reveals that the species can also be found in neighbour provinces in East and North East Turkey.

Material examined (2♂ 5♀): 1♂ Alatoprak (1190m) 01.07.2011, 4♀ Tolgali (1225m) 22.09.2011, 1♂ Tolgalı (1225m) 14.09.2012, 1♀ Gümüşkanat (1120m) 17.09.2012 (in coll. K. Akin).

Adult flight: July-September. Vertical distribution: 1120-1225m.

Acknowledgement

I sincerely thank to Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ömer Koçak for his kind support and editing my paper.

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³ According to the Cesa Infosystem: <http://www.cesa-tr.org/Infos.htm>



Fig. 1 – *Dolicharthria intervacatalis* (Chr.), a male from Mutki district, Alatoprak 17 2011, leg. & photo K.Akin

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Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:3B948008-2C93-4FA3-9D0C-FDE8733F9494>***Epimetasia eoa* (Meyrick), new to the fauna of Turkey
(*Pyralidae, Lepidoptera*)****Muhabbet Kemal⁴ Erdem Seven⁵ Ahmet Ömer Koçak⁶**

Abstract: *Epimetasia eoa* (Meyrick), new to the fauna of Turkey (*Pyralidae, Lepidoptera*). *Cesa News* 92: 4-6, 3 figs.

This short paper deals with the occurrence of *Epimetasia eoa* (Meyr.) in SE Turkey. The species is reported here for the first time in Turkey. Information on ecological and faunistical features of the species is given. Adults are illustrated in nature for the first time.

Key words: *Epimetasia eoa*, *Pyralidae*, *Lepidoptera*, fauna, Siirt, Şirvan, Turkey.

During the excursions of the authors made in early June 2013 to the Şirvan district (Siirt Province, SE Turkey), within the research Project of the Entomofauna of Turkey by the Cesa, a different *Epimetasia* species is found.

The genus *Epimetasia* was proposed by Ragonot (1894), as a replacement name for his preoccupied name *Metasiodes*, with the type-species, *Metasiodes vestalis* Ragonot, 1894. A current specific list of the genus *Epimetasia* is given by Nuss, et al. (2006). The sole representative of the genus in Turkey was *Epimetasia vestalis* (Rag.), described from Mardin (SE Turkey). In Şirvan district an other species of the genus has been recently discovered. Wing markings and colouration reveal that the specimens captured belong to *Epimetasia eoa* (Meyrick). Meyrick (1936) described a male, collected by Wiltshire in July in northern Iraq (Rayat) as "Neoschoenobia eoa", with the following brief description:

"Head, palpi, antennae white, palpi tinged ochreous externally. Thorax white, partially tinged pale yellow and pinkish. Abdomen white. Forewings somewhat elongated-triangular, costa nearly straight, gently arched near obtuse apex, termen obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-yellowish, slightly tinged pale dull rosy in median area on and beneath lower margin of cell, and on median portion of vein 1b; second line pale dull rosy, slender, indistinct, from about 3/4 of costa strongly excurved in disc to near dorsum in middle; cilia white with very faint rosy tinge. Hindwings whitish, termen slightly greyish; cilia white."

Even the rosy stripes on forewing vary to some degree (**Figs.1,2**), our specimens fit well to the original description of *N. eoa* Meyrick.

As to the generic status of *N. eoa*, Amsel (1955, 1959) transferred this species to the genera *Emprepes* Lederer, 1863 and *Epimetasia* Ragonot, 1894, respectively. *Emprepes* Lederer is currently considered as junior synonym of *Ephelis* Lederer, 1963.

In Turkey, the genus *Epimetasia* Ragonot is now represented by two species:

Epimetasia vestalis (Ragonot, 1894): Mardin Province (**Turkey**).

Epimetasia eoa (Meyrick, 1936): Rayat, Shaqlawa (**Iraq**); Hamadan (**Iran**) (Amsel, 1974); **Turkey**: Siirt Province. New record to Turkey! (Koçak & Kemal, 2009).

Faunistical information of *Epimetasia eoa* (Meyr.) is given below. Besides, this species is here illustrated in nature for the first time.

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***Epimetasia eoa* (Meyrick, 1936)**

This species inhabits in SE Turkey on rocky slopes with sporadic bushes of *Quercus*, *Amygdalus*, *Pistacia*, *Daphne*, and remnant of tragacanthic steppe in hot valleys between 960 and 1360m (**Fig.3**). Flight period: late June- early July. Material examined [7 specimens]: SE Turkey: Siirt Province: Şirvan district, Maden crossroad 960m 29 6 2013 [5], Maden Pass 1360m 1 7 2013 [2] (in coll. Cesa). The specimens were captured by the method of PAIT.⁷

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Meyrick, E., 1936. *Exotic Microlepidoptera* 5: 28. Taylor & Francis.
Nuss, M., Sobczyk, T. & R. Bläsius, 2006. The taxonomy and life history of *Epimetasia monotona* (Amsel, 1953) comb.n. from Northwest Africa (Pyraloidea, Crambidae, Odontiinae, Odontiini). *Nota lepid.* 29 (1/2): 37-47, figs.
Ragonot, E.L., 1894. Notes synonymiques sur les microlépidoptères et descriptions d'espèces peu connues ou inédites. *Annls. Soc. ent. Fr.* 63: 161-226, pl.1.



Fig. 1- *Epimetasia eoa* (Meyrick) at rest. Şirvan district, near Maden crossroad 960m 29 6 2013, photo M Kemal (Cesa)

⁷ <http://archive.org/details/ASimpleButEffectiveLightTrapForInsectsPaitByTheCesa>



Fig. 2- *Epimetasia eoa* (Meyrick) at rest. Şirvan district, near Maden Pass 1360m (56Fm) 17 2013, photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 3- Habitat of *Epimetasia eoa* (Meyrick) in Şirvan district, a hot valley near Maden crossroad 960m (56Fb) 3 7 2013, photo M Kemal (Cesa)

Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:85B2E477-7DB5-48F0-802E-9FC97E4C6087>***Leucoma wiltshirei* Collenette, new to the fauna of Turkey
(*Lymantriidae, Lepidoptera*)****Muhabbet Kemal ⁸ Erdem Seven ⁹ Ahmet Ömer Koçak ¹⁰**

Abstract: *Leucoma wiltshirei* Collenette, new to the fauna of Turkey (*Lymantriidae, Lepidoptera*). *Cesa News* 92: 7-9, 2 figs.

This short paper deals with the occurrence of *Leucoma wiltshirei* Collenette in SE Turkey. The species is reported here in Turkey for the first time. Information on ecological and faunistical features of the species is given. Adults are illustrated and compared with *L. salicis*.

Key words: *Leucoma wiltshirei*, *Lymantriidae*, *Lepidoptera*, fauna, Siirt, Şirvan, Diyarbakır, Kulp, Turkey.

During recent entomological excursions to Şirvan district, a different *Leucoma* species has been recorded from various localities. After external examination of the collected specimens, the species has been identified as *Leucoma wiltshirei*, described by Collenette in 1938 from Rowanduz (Northern Iraq).

The genus *Leucoma* has been established by Hübner in 1822 (Syst.- alph. Verz.: 14-16,18, 19) with the type species *Phalaena salicis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Syst. Nat. (Edn.10) 1: 502). This species is widely distributed in Europe, as well as in Turkey as a sole representative of the genus so far. In Diyarbakır and Siirt province, *Leucoma wiltshirei* appears in hot places as the second species of the genus. Abai (1980) published a detailed study about this species from the taxonomical, ecological, and biological standpoints. Current distributional information of this species is Northern Iraq and Iran (Kermanshah, Kordestan, Khuzestan, Fars). There was no record of *wiltshirei* in Turkey (Koçak & Kemal, 2009).

Identification of both species, *salicis* and *wiltshirei* is simple according to the external features. Legs carry black rings in *salicis*, while the legs in *wiltshirei* are totally white. Separately, *wiltshirei* remarkably slender and smaller than *salicis* in both sexes.

Leucoma wiltshirei is reported as a pest on *Quercus* trees in Iran. There is no such a pest report in Turkey so far.

Material examined

***Leucoma wiltshirei*:** Diyarbakır Prov., Kulp district: Kuyucak and Taşköprü 850-900m, 3-8.2008 5♂ 12♀ M. Aydin leg. (coll. Cesa). Siirt Province, Şirvan district: Maden kvş., 965m, 29.06.2013 (1♀), 38°03'51"N-42°04'02"E, Tatlıpayam, 1330m, 14.07.2013 (1♀), 38°01'19"N-42°08'41"E, Nergizli, 630m, 25.05.2012 (7♀), Nergizli 630m, 22.08.2012 (2♀), Nergizli, 630m, 24.05.2012 (2♂ 4♀), Nergizli, 630m, 13.05.2012, (1♀), Nergizli, 630m, 21.08.2012 (2♀), 38°01'23"N-41°55'19"E, Şirvan-merkez, 1020m, 06.07.2013 (1♀), Şirvan-merkez, 1020m, 30.06.2013 (1♂), Şirvan-merkez, 1020m, 28.06.2013 (1♀), Şirvan-merkez, 1020m, 29.06.2013 (1♀), Şirvan-merkez, 1020m, 24.06.2011, (2♀), Şirvan-merkez, 1020m, 10.07.2013 (1♀), 38°03'44"N-42°01'48"E, Merkez (Çiftlik), 905m, 11.07.2013 (1♂), 38°04'52"N-41°59'11"E, Tahvan, 655m, 06.07.2011 (4♀), 38°03'06"N-41°58'26"E, Tomdere (Bağcilar kvş.), 730m, 04.06.2011 (2♀), 38°01'50"N-42°01'25"E, Tomdere (Köprü), 620m, 31.05.2013, (1♂ 4♀), 38°01'49"N-41°57'24"E, Tomdere, 640m, 23.08.2011, (1♀), Tomdere, 640m, 31.05.2013, (2♂ 1♀), 38°01'31"N-41°58'08"E, Pirinçli, 800m, 19.07.2012 (2♀), 37°57'07"N-42°10'41"E, Maden yolu (sympatric with *T. sirvani*), 1426m, 06.07.2013, (1♀), 38°04'51"N-42°07'49"E, Maden yolu (vadi), 1440m, 06.07.2013 (1♀), 38°04'52"N-42°08'06"E, Bağcılar, 900m, 07.07.2011 (2♀) 38°01'02"N-42°01'10"E (leg. & coll. Erdem Seven); Nergisli 630m, 30.5.2013 (1♂)

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8♀), Tomdere 640m 31 5 2013 (3♀) Maden kavşağı 960m 9 8 2013 (2♀) (leg. M.Kemal, E.Seven & A.Ö.Koçak, coll. Cesa).

***Leucoma salicis*:** Siirt Province: Şirvan-merkez, 1020m, 24.06.2011, (1♂), Şirvan-merkez, 1020m, 30.06.2013, (1♂), 38°03'44"N-42°01'48"E (leg. & coll. Erdem Seven).

Acknowledgement

We sincerely thank to Mrs. Barbara Müller (Frankfurt a.M., Germany), and Mrs. Anja Moser (Frankfurt a.M., Germany) for their very kind help, in obtaining Abai's publication. Our thanks also due to her help in collecting material in Kulp (Diyarbakır Prov.), to Mrs. Melek Aydin Güngen.

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Fig. 1 - A female of *Leucoma wiltshirei* at rest. Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan, Nergisli 30 5 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2 - *Leucoma wiltshirei* female at light trap. Turkey, Siirt Prov., Sirvan, Tomdere 31.5.2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)

Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:21DEB161-DE56-4CB6-887D-BD73D76AC90C>***Polyphylla persica* Brenske, 1902, new to the fauna of Turkey
(Scarabaeidae, Melolonthinae, Coleoptera)****Muhabbet Kemal ¹¹ Erdem Seven ¹² Ahmet Ömer Koçak ¹³**

Abstract: *Polyphylla persica* Brenske, 1902, new to the fauna of Turkey (Scarabaeidae, Melolonthinae, Coleoptera). *Cesa News* 92: 10-11, 2 figs.

This short paper deals with the occurrence of *Polyphylla persica* Brenske in SE Turkey. The species is reported here in Turkey and Siirt Province for the first time, with distributional information and illustrations.

Key words: *Polyphylla persica*, Melolonthinae, Scarabaeidae, fauna, Siirt, Şirvan, Turkey.

During our this year's entomological excursions in Şirvan district (Siirt Province, SE Turkey) for the purpose of determining the entomofauna of Şirvan,¹⁴ we collected in late June and early July, several specimens of the genus *Polyphylla* Harris (Scarabaeidae, Melolonthinae). The genus *Polyphylla* is represented by the following species currently: *fullo* (Linn., 1758) [Adana, Balıkesir, Çankırı, Kayseri, Kırklareli, Kütahya, Muğla, Tekirdağ, Van, Zonguldak, Bartın], *turkmenoglu* Petr. [İzmir], and *olivieri* Lap. [Antalya, Bitlis, Bursa, İçel, Kütahya, Kahramanmaraş, Samsun, Siirt (new record), Van].

The collected specimens differs from the known representatives of Turkey by almost homogenous creamy colouration of elytra and the body externally. Brenske (1902) described a new species from "Persien", without precise locality. Montreuil & Montreuil-Fazeli (2007) treated *Polyphylla persica* as a distinct species. In an internet site, *persica* Brenske is reported from northern Iraq (Mosul).¹⁵ No publication on *Polyphylla persica*, reporting this species from Turkey is known.

Material examined: 2 ♀ Siirt Province, Şirvan 1000m 30 6 2013 (56Fa); 2 ♀ same place 6 7 2013 leg. E. Seven; 1 ♀ Siirt Province, Şirvan, Maden pass 1400m (56Fn), at a place dominated by tragacanthic *Astragalus* (**Figs. 1,2**).

This species is new to Turkey and to Siirt Province.

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Montreuil O. & Montreuil-Fazaeli F., 2007. A propos de *Polyphylla persica* Brenske, 1902, bona species (Coleoptera, Melolonthinae). *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 112 (3): 285-287.

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¹⁴ Entomofauna of Şirvan District, Siirt Province (South East Turkey) (EŞD, ET): <http://www.cesa-tr.org/Cesaprojects.htm>

¹⁵ <http://www.virtual-beetles.com/polyphylla.html>



Fig. 1 – *Polyphylla persica* from SE Turkey, Siirt Province, Şirvan Maden pass 1400m 17 2013 leg. & photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2 – *Polyphylla persica* from SE Turkey, Siirt Province, Şirvan city 1000m 7 7 2013 leg. & photo E.Seven

Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:977D96CF-4241-4027-BAF7-5E107EDE2ECF>***Zygaena peschmerga* in Van Province (East Turkey)
(*Zygaenidae, Lepidoptera*)****Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak****Abstract:**

Zygaena peschmerga was reported here from Van Province for the first time. Adult behaviours of flight, feeding, habitat preference are explained and illustrated.

Key words: *Zygaena peschmerga*, *Zygaenidae*, *Lepidoptera*, fauna, behaviour, Van, Turkey.

Zygaena peschmerga was collected by Eckweiler between 1978 and 1980 and described by Eckweiler & Görner (1981) from Hakkari Province, Karadag. Since then, no faunistic record was published in the region (Koçak & Kemal, 2009).

During the entomofauna excursions of the authors to Artos Mountain (Van Province, Gevaş district) on 19th July 2013, the first author discovered this species above 2900m, while feeding on *Nepeta transcaucasica* (Lamiaceae). All two days long, the author observed and collected the specimens between 2750m and 3100m, together with other accompanied species (see also following article).

The forewing maculation of this species looks like to *carniolica* to some degree, but easily distinguishable from it by the absence of reddish abdominal segments. Its flight also remarkably weaker than it, and confined to upper parts of alpine zone, always around *Nepeta* plants (Figs. 1-4). In this way, four *Zygaena* species are recorded, inhabiting Artos Mountain: *peschmerga*, *loti*, *cambyses*, *cuvieri*. The last three species are found between 1800-2200m. Besides, *Z. cuvieri* is frequently seen in the province at light traps; consequently it is also nocturnal, the sole species of the genus in Turkey.

Material examined: 12 ♂♀ Turkey, Van Province, Gevaş, Artos Mt. 2750-3100m 19-21 7 2013 M Kemal leg (Cesa).

New to Van Province!

References

Eckweiler, W. & E. Görner, 1981, Eine neue Art der Gattung *Zygaena* Fabricius aus Türkisch-Kurdistan. *Atalanta* 12 (2): 139-146, 14 Abb.
Koçak, A.Ö. & M. Kemal, 2009, Revised Checklist of the Lepidoptera of Turkey. *Cent. ent. Stud., Priamus Suppl.* 17: 1-253.



Fig. 1 - *Zygaena peschmerga*, a female on *Nepeta* (Lamiaceae). Van Prov., Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2 - *Zygaena peschmerga*, a male on *Nepeta* (Lamiaceae). Van Prov., Artos Mountain 2800m, 19 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)

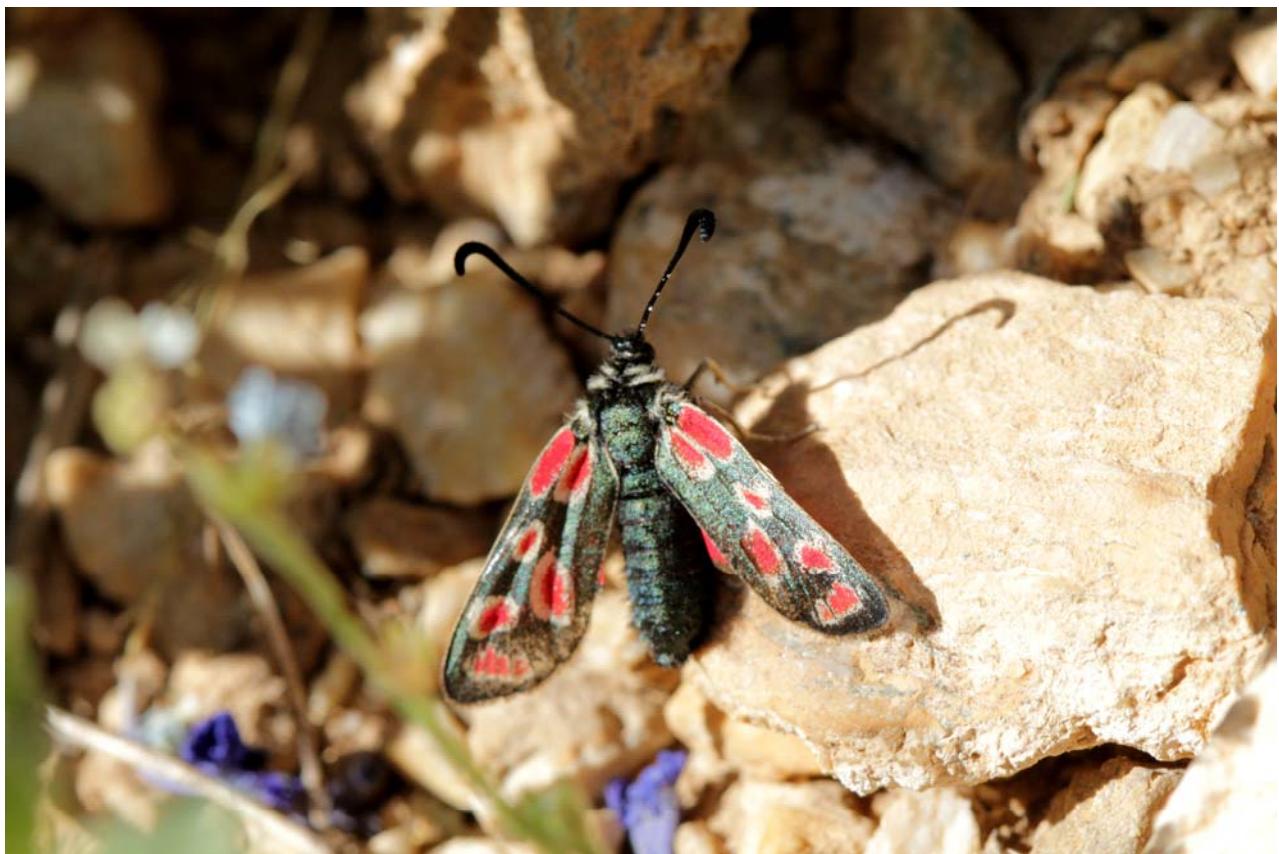


Fig. 3 - *Zygaena peschmerga*, a male at rest. Van Prov., Artos Mountain 2800m, 19 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 4 - Habitat of *Zygaena peschmerga*, Van Prov., Artos Mountain between 2700-3100m 21 July 2013, photo A Koçak (Cesa)

Faunistic, Ecology<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:CF8FE3C6-414C-4804-954B-F8A3409C4E66>

Stamnodes depeculata (Geometridae, Lepidoptera) in Van Province (East Turkey) with faunistical, ecological and taxonomical notes including accompanied species

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Abstract: *Stamnodes depeculata (Geometridae, Lepidoptera)* in Van Province (East Turkey) with faunistical, ecological and taxonomical notes including accompanied species. *Cesa News* 92: 15-40, 44 figs.

This paper deals with particularly about the occurrence of *Stamnodes depeculata (Geometridae, Lepidoptera)* in Van Province (East Turkey). Entomofaunistic researches on Artos Mountain (Van Province), alpine habitats and associated species with *Stamnodes depeculata* are reported. Herewith following higher groups of the pterygots are given: *Pieridae, Argynnidae, Satyridae, Lycaenidae, Hesperiidae, Zygaenidae, Brachodidae, Tortricidae, Pyralidae, Geometridae, Noctuidae (Lepidoptera); Forficulidae (Dermaptera); Pamphagidae (Orthoptera); Rhopalidae (Hemiptera); Issidae (Homoptera); Syrphidae, Tachinidae, Tabanidae, Tephritidae, Therevidae (Diptera); Apidae (Hymenoptera); Scarabaeidae, Tenebrionidae, Chrysomelidae, Coccinellidae, Meloidae (Coleoptera)*. All alpine species recorded are diurnal. Illustrations are mostly in nature on various behaviours of the species, e.g., egg-laying, courtship, copulation, feeding, resting etc.

Key words: *Lepidoptera, Dermaptera, Hemiptera, Homoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, entomofauna, Artos, Van, Turkey.*

Entomofauna and Artos projects

This paper has been planned after the interesting results of alpine excursion of the authors made on 19th July, 2013. As a matter of fact, Entomofauna of Artos Mountain has been investigated by the authors since 2008.¹⁶ The present number of the collected and identified pterygot species by the authors is about 500. First tentative list of the species of Artos Mountain is under preparation.

Excursions to Artos Mountain

Since then, numerous visits to Artos Mountain have been realized by the authors. Politically, due to the security problems of the remote areas in East Turkey, including Artos Mountain, investigations have been carrying out under very limited conditions. Ecologically, the alpine plant cover of the mountain is heavily suppressed by the overgrazing for many years. There is also serious transportation problem in the territory, the northern slopes belong to Gevaş district, and on this side of the mountain there is only one primitive earth road rising to the altitude 2600m, which is always inconvenient for the private cars, due to its stony and rocky surface.

Visiting in 2013 above 3000m

On 19 the July, authors decided to make an attempt over 3000m high, therefore a destination at 2800m has been selected inside the Gevaş territory of the mountain. For that reason, A dangerous car ride has been realized to 2800m (Fig. 1). Rest of the climbing has been accomplished by the first author alone, up to the 3050m high. *Stamnodes* species has been discovered by the first author between the altitudes 2900 and 3000m at a place where *Nepeta transcaucasica* [det. M. Kemal] grows (possibly larval food-plant of *Stamnodes* at Artos).

Collected *Stamnodes* specimens (1♂ 3♀ ♀) vary greatly. In order to decide about the morphological features of the typical populations at Artos, this climbing has been repeated once

¹⁶ For the Cesa Projects, see <http://www.cesa-tr.org/Cesaprojects.htm> Entomofauna of Turkey [ET], Entomofauna of Van Province [EVP]; Koçak, A.Ö. & M. Kemal, 2008, Announcement with illustrations: "Studies on the Lepidoptera Fauna of Artos Mountain (Van Province, East Turkey)". *Cesa News* 27: 1-10, 18 figs. <http://archive.org/details/CentreForEntomologicalStudiesAnkaraCesaNewsNr.27> - Kemal, M. & A.Ö. Koçak, 2008, On the late summer butterflies of Artos Mountain (Van Province, East Turkey). *Cesa News* 29: 1-11, 17 figs. <http://archive.org/details/CentreForEntomologicalStudiesAnkaraCesaNewsNr.29>

again on 21 July 2013 for particularly *Stamnodes* (Figs. 2,3). Second time, first author collected a good series of males and females at the same place upto 3000m (Fig. 4). Besides, interesting butterflies, moths and some other insects have also been recorded there. First results are evaluated below:

Occurrence of Stamnodes in Turkey, flight activity, habitat selecting, accompanied species

Adults of *Stamnodes depeculata* are heliophil and sciophil (Figs. 5,6); very rare, local, confined to alpine meadows, where dominated by *Nepeta transcaucasica* and *Marrubium cordatum*. At that site *Thymus*, *Astragalus*, *Onobrychis*, *Hypericum*, *Aethionema*, *Sisymbrium?* *Veronica*, *Silene*, *Sedum*, *Consolida*, *Stachys*, *Helichrysum*, *Linum*, *Papaver* are also accompanied. There are also several associated moths, butterflies, and some other insects occurring with *Stamnodes* sympatrically (see below).

Literary data

We ourselves recorded this species in Turkey for the first time. According to our database information, the species was first described and illustrated by Lederer (1870) as “*Cidaria depeculata*” from “Transcaucasie” with notes about its rarity at high mountains. Alpheraky (1877) described *narzanica* from northern Caucasus. Alpheraky (1892: 75) discussed the specific identity of *Stamnodes* material collected from environs Kazikoparan (İğdir Province, NE Turkey). Thus, *Stamnodes depeculata* Lederer has already been recorded from Turkey in 1892, 102 years earlier than Riemis's report (1994). On the other hand, Alpheraky (1892) compared *narzanica* with *thibetaria*, the latter was described and illustrated from Szechuan (Ta-Tsien-Lou, China) as “*Stamnodes depeculata* var. *thibetaria*” (Oberthür, 1887: 35, pl vi fig. 44). Staudinger (1901: 283) treated them as synonym, Prout (1914) followed him. However, Djakonov (1915) considered *depeculata*, *narzanica* and *thibetaria* as subspecies of *Stamnodes pauperaria* Eversmann, 1848 and depicted all of them in deducible manner. Prout (1938) described several forms of *S. depeculata* from Iran and, i.e., ssp. *symmora* subsp.nov. from Hashtar (Demavend, N.Iran), ab. (loc.?) *lusoria* from East Tibet, f. *brachynensis* nov. from Szechuan, *discreta* subsp.? nov. from Kuku Nor (China). Meanwhile, *thibetaria* Obth. treated by him this time as a distinct subspecies.

As to the current case of the identity of *Stamnodes depeculata* in Turkey, this species is reported in 1994 by Riemis from Turkey as “new record” [error], later from Bayburt (Riemis, 1996). Recently, Pöll & Pühringer (2007) reported *narzanica* Alph from South Greece (Parnass). They also evaluated other *Stamnodes* materials from East Turkey and Iran, namely, material from Erzurum (Palandöken) and Bayburt (Kopdağı geçidi [correct spelling]), attributed to ssp.*symmora* with hesitation. Illustrated female from Elburs (N.Iran) is identified as *symmora* properly. Similarly, specimens from Lorestan (W.Iran) are also considered as subspecies *narzanica*.

Subspecies of Stamnodes depeculata in Turkey and Iran

Taking the literary data into consideration, it can be said that there is no reliably identified subspecies of *Stamnodes depeculata* in Turkey. The first record was mentioned by Alpheraky (1892) as Kazikoparan [İğdir Province] with no subspecies. Next records Erzurum and Bayburt were attributed by Pöll & Pühringer (2007) to *symmora* with hesitation¹⁷. Erzurum specimen was illustrated in Bold System, we are of the opinion that it is not same with the type of *symmora*.

Stamnodes at Artos Mountain

Totally 22 specimens (13♂ 9♀) were collected at Artos Mountain only between 2900 and 3000m. At first glance, population at Artos seems different from both taxa, i.e., *narzanica* and *symmora*. They were prepared for further taxonomical evaluations. A male and a female are illustrated here for information. Taxonomical result will be published separately.

Associated species at the habitat of Stamnodes

¹⁷ It is interesting that Kopdağı material is identified by Riemis (1996) as typical *depeculata*, while Pöll & Pühringer (2007), without seeing, treated it as *symmora*. See the explanations: “Die Meldung der typischen *S. depeculata* vom Kopdagı Gecidi (Riemis 1996), nur 60 km westlich von Erzurum, konnten wir leider nicht überprüfen. Mit hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit gehören diese Tiere zu *S. depeculata symmora*.”

Following species are recorded sympatrically with *Stamnodes depeculata* at Artos Mountain 2900-3100m 19-21 7 2013.

Lepidoptera

Pieris ergane (Pieridae)

This butterfly was observed frequently in Van Province above 1800m height. At *Stamnodes* locality, the author recorded her egg laying on leaf of *Aethionema* (Brassicaceae) at Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 July 2013 (Fig.7).

Colias thisoa (Pieridae)

This butterfly was always observed in Van Province above 2900-3000m height (Fig.21). At *Stamnodes* locality, the author recorded her egg laying on leaf of an *Astragalus* species (Figs.8-10). After two days of oviposition the egg was hatched in captivity.

Melitaea perseae (Argynnidae)

Very rare at high altitudes.

Pseudochazara beroe (Satyridae)

It flies singly at stony places, top hills between 2600 and 3100m, including *Stamnodes* locality. The author not only captured this species, but also recorded its courtship behaviour (Figs.11-14, 21).

Melanargia russiae (Satyridae)

This species is confined to upper heights (above 3000m) (Fig.21). At lower plains (2000-2500m) of Artos Mountain, *Melanargia hylata* is frequently seen on steppe vegetation.

Coenonympha leander (Satyridae)

Local at grassy places (Figs. 15,16).

Polyommatus (s.str.) *icarus* (Lycaenidae)

Uncommon at 3000m (Fig.35).

Polyommatus (*Agrodiaetus*) spp. (Lycaenidae)

Uncommon.

Carcharodus orientalis (Hesperiidae) (Fig.17)

Uncommon.

*Zygaena peschmerga*¹⁸ (Zygaenidae)

This is also an important species associated with *Stamnodes* at Artos Mt. (Fig. 21). *Nepeta transcaucasica* (Lamiaceae) is common nectar plant for both species. This species is only found on *Nepeta* flowers, when rests.

Brachodes sp. (Brachodidae)

Rarely found on grasses over 3000m (Fig.21).

Aethes sp. (Tortricidae)

Uncommon by day (Fig.18).

Panstegia limbopunctalis (Pyralidae)

A well known alpine species, occurring frequently above 2200m at many places in Van Province (Kurubaş Pass, Artos Mt., Güzeldere pass, etc.) (Fig. 21).

¹⁸ See previous article in this serial.

Evergestis umbrosalis (*Pyralidae*)Local at places where *Astragalus* grows (**Fig. 21**).*Rhodostrophia* sp. (*Geometridae*)Sympatric with *Stamnodes* above 3000m (**Fig. 21**). Taxonomical evaluation of this group in East Turkey will be separately published.*Aplocera numidaria* (*Geometridae*)This diurnal, alpine moth confined to upper parts of alpine zone of Artos Mountain. This species is recorded for the first time in Van Province (**Fig. 21**). It inhabits in the tragacanthic *Astragalus* steppe like *A. annexata*, the latter flies at the same time but in lower parts of the mountain between 2000-2600m.*Scopula incanata* (*Geometridae*)This diurnal geometrid species, in fact not a true alpine moth, but at Artos Mountain it is apparently confine to upper zone above 2900m. height. Frequently seen together with *Stamnodes* in the habitat (**Fig. 21**).*Eublemma parallelum* (*Noctuidae*)Uncommon by day (**Fig. 21**).*Calocestra* sp. (*Noctuidae*)At 3000m, on 21.7.2013, a specimen captured by a crab spider (**Fig. 43**).*Other insect groups*

Anechura bipunctata (*Forficulidae, Dermaptera*) on flowers (**Figs. 22, 23**). *Pamphagidae* (*Orthoptera*) (**Fig. 24**), *Coryzus hyoscyami* (*Rhopalidae, Hemiptera*) (**Fig. 25**), *Issidae* (*Homoptera*) (**Fig. 26**). *Merodon* sp. (*Syrphidae, Diptera*), *Dasyrrhamphis ater* (*Tabanidae, Diptera*) (**Fig. 27**), *Campiglossa misella* (*Tephritidae, Diptera*) (**Fig. 28**), *Cylindromyia brassicaria* (*Tachinidae, Diptera*) (**Fig. 29**), *Therevidae* (*Diptera*) (**Fig. 30**). *Andrena cineraria* (*Apidae, Hymenoptera*). *Mylabris fabricii* (**Fig. 31**), *Mylabris variabilis* (**Fig. 32**), and *Mylabris* (*Micrabris*) sp. [det. Bologna] (**Figs. 33-36**) (*Meloidae, Coleoptera*), *Coccinella septempunctata* (*Coccinellidae, Coleoptera*) (**Fig. 37**), *Coptocephala gelberi* (*Chrysomelidae*) (**Fig. 38**), *Labidostomis senicula* (*Chrysomelidae*) (**Fig. 39**), *Anisoplia* sp. on grasses (*Rutelinae, Scarabaeidae, Coleoptera*) (**Fig. 40**), *Cteniopus sulphureus* (*Tenebrionidae, Coleoptera*) on various flowers (**Fig. 41**), *Pimelia* sp. (*Tenebrionidae, Coleoptera*) on earth (**Fig. 42**). - Predator: *Thomisidae* (*Araneida*) (**Figs. 43, 44**).

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We sincerely thank to Mr. Hossein Rajaei for his kind collaborations.

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Fig. 1 – Arriving to the destination Artos Mountain 2800m, 19 July 2013, photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2 - Departure from 2800m to the habitat of *Stamnodes depeculata* at Artos Mountain, 21 July 2013, photo A.Koçak (Cesa)



Fig. 3 - Habitat of *Stamnodes depeculata* at Artos Mountain 3000m, author marked with red arrow, 21 July 2013, photo A.Koçak (Cesa)



Fig. 4 - Habitat of *Stamnodes depeculata* at Artos Mountain 3000m, dominated by *Nepeta transcaucasica*, 21 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 5 – A resting female of *Stamnodes depeculata* at Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 6 – A resting female of *Stamnodes depeculata* under the foliage of *Nepeta transcaucasica* at Artos Mountain 3000m, 21 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 7 – Accompanied species: Egg laying of female *Pieris ergane* on underside of *Aethionema* (Brassicaceae) leaf at Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 8 – Accompanied species: *Astragalus* sp. (Fabaceae), larval food-plant of *Colias thisoa* at Artos Mountain 3100m, 21 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 9 – Accompanied species: Laid egg by female *Colias thisoa* on leaf of *Astragalus* sp. (Fabaceae) at Artos Mountain 3100m, 21 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 10 – Egg of *Colias thisoa* in laboratory. Size: 1.2mm height. Artos Mountain 3100m, 22 July 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 11 – Accompanied species: Courtship behaviour in *Pseudochazara beroe* (Satyridae). Male follows female. Artos Mountain 2900m 19 7 2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 12 – Accompanied species: Courtship behaviour in *Pseudochazara beroe* (Satyridae). He stands in front of her and open his wings suddenly. Artos Mountain 2900m 19 7 2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 13 – Accompanied species: Courtship behaviour in *Pseudochazara beroe* (Satyridae). He repeats his attraction several times. Artos Mountain 2900m 19 7 2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 14 – Accompanied species: Courtship behaviour in *Pseudochazara beroe* (Satyridae). At last she reacts positively. Artos Mountain 2900m 19 7 2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 15 – Accompanied species: Feeding behaviour of *Coenonympha leander* (Satyridae) on *Brassicaceae*. Artos Mountain 2900m 19.7.2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 16 – Accompanied species: Feeding behaviour of *Coenonympha leander* (Satyridae) on *Nepeta transcaucasica* (Lamiaceae). Artos Mountain 3000m 21.7.2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 17 – Accompanied species: A resting female of *Carcharodus orientalis* (Hesperiidae) on *Nepeta transcaucasica* (Lamiaceae). Artos Mountain 3000m 21.7.2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 18 – Accompanied species: An *Aethes* species (Tortricidae), closer investigation for specific identification is necessary. Artos Mountain 3000m 21.7.2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 19 – Accompanied species: A resting male of *Panstegia limbopunctalis* (Pyralidae). Artos Mountain 3000m 19.7.2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 20 – Accompanied species: A resting female of *Panstegia limbopunctalis* (Pyralidae). Artos Mountain 3000m 19.7.2013, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 21 - Accompanied butterfly and diurnal moths at Artos Mountain 2900-3100m 19-21 7 2013 leg. & photo M.Kemal (Cesa).

From left to right. First line: *Colias thisoa* (Pieridae), *Pseudochazara beroe* (Satyridae), *Melanargia russiae* (Satyridae), *Zygaena peschmerga* (Zygaenidae), *Brachodes* sp. (Brachodidae). Second line: *Rhodostrophia* sp. (Geometridae), *Aplocera numidaria* (Geometridae), *Scopula incanata* (Geometridae). Third line: *Panstegia limbopunctalis* (Pyralidae), *Evergestis umbrosalis* (Pyralidae), *Eublemma parallelum* (Noctuidae).



Fig. 22 - Accompanied species: *Anechura bipunctata* (Forficulidae), a male feeding on Apiaceae flowers, Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 23 - Accompanied species: *Anechura bipunctata* (Forficulidae), a male feeding on *Papaver fugax* (Papaveraceae), Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 24 - Accompanied species: A paphagid female (Paphagidae). Artos Mountain 3000m, 21 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)

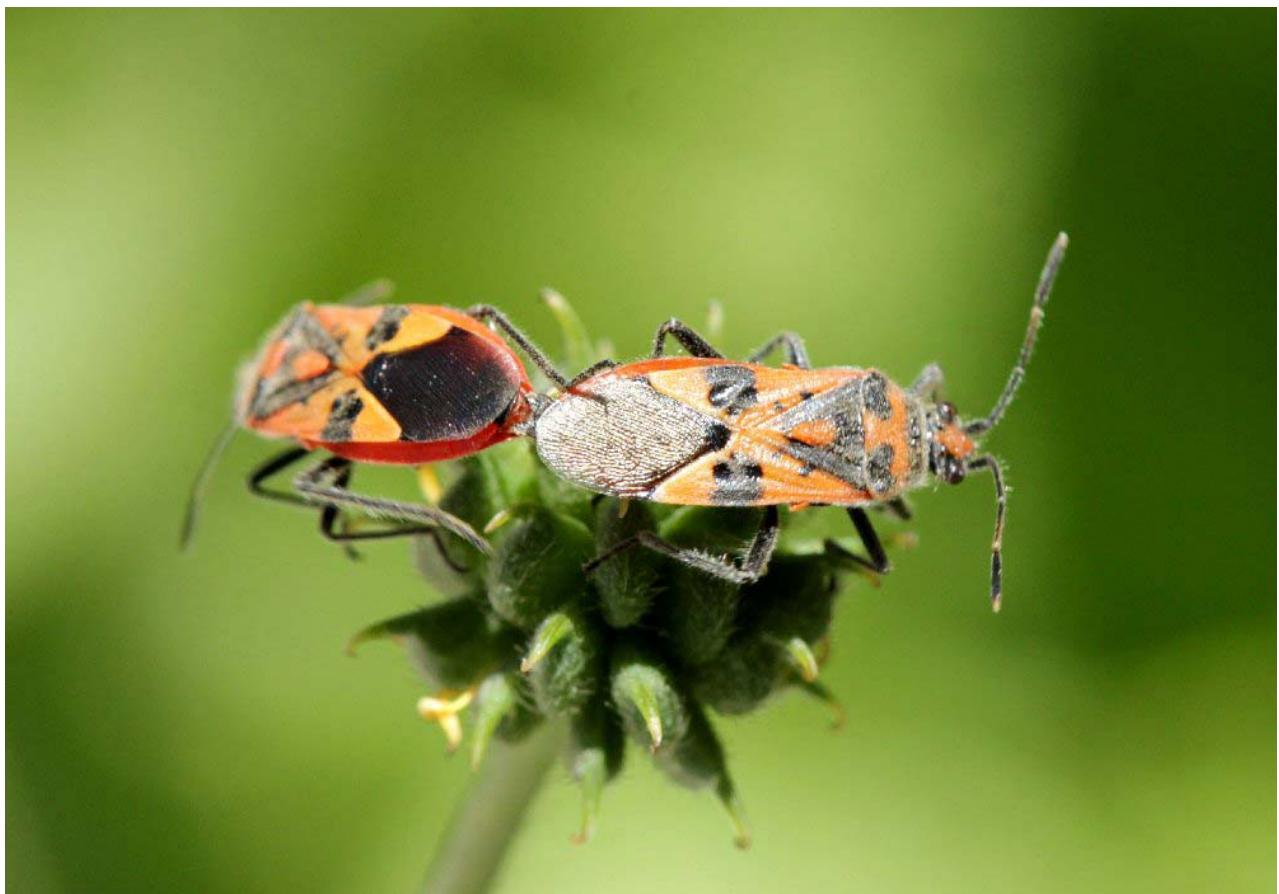


Fig. 25 - Accompanied species: *Coryzus hyoscyami* (Rhopalidae, Hemiptera) in copula; Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 26 - Accompanied species: Indetermined *Issidae*. Van Prov., Gevaş, Artos Mountain 2900m 21 7 2013, M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 27 - Accompanied species: *Dasyrrhamphis ater* (Tabanidae). Van Prov., Gevaş, Artos Mountain 2900m 21 7 2013, M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 28 - Accompanied species: *Campiglossa misella* (Tephritidae). Van Prov., Gevaş, Artos Mountain 2900m 19 7 2013, M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 29 - Accompanied species: *Cylindromyia brassicaria* (Tachinidae). Van Prov., Gevaş, Artos Mountain 2900m 19.7.2013, M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 30 - Accompanied species: Indetermined *Therevidae* species. Van Prov., Gevaş, Artos Mountain 2900m 19.7.2013, M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 31 – Accompanied species: *Mylabris fabricii* (Meloidae), Van Prov., Gevaş, Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 32 – Accompanied species: *Mylabris variabilis* (Meloidae), Van Prov., Gevaş, Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)





Figs. 33-36 – Accompanied species: *Mylabris (Micrabris)* sp. [det. Bologna], feeding on various plants. Van Prov., Gevaş, Artos Mountain 3000m, 19.7.2013. **Fig. 35** female of *Polyommatus icarus* feeding on *Onobrychis* or *Astragalus*, photo M. Kemal (Cesa).

Note: Perhaps the most interesting *Mylabris* species accompanied, with typical broad lateral stripe and two round subapical spots on greenish-brown elytra. These features are constant in all observed or captured specimens. Its identity is currently under examination together with Prof. M. Bologna.



Figs. 37 – Accompanied species: *Coccinella septempunctata* (Coccinellidae). Van Prov., Gevaş, Artos Mountain 3000m, 19.7.2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa).



Figs. 38 – Accompanied species: *Coptocephalus gebleri* (Chrysomelidae) on Apiaceae. Artos Mountain 3000m, 19.7.2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa).



Figs. 39 – Accompanied species: *Labidostomis senicula* (Chrysomelidae) at rest. Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa).



Figs. 40 – Accompanied species: *Anisoplia* sp. (Rutelinae, Scarabaeidae) in copula on alpine grass. Artos Mt. 3000m, 19 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa).



Figs. 41 – Accompanied species: *Cteniopus sulphureus* (Tenebrionidae) during feeding on Apiaceae flowers. Artos Mt. 3000m, 19 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa).



Figs. 42 – Accompanied species: *Pimelia* sp. (Tenebrionidae). Artos Mountain 3000m, 19 7 2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa).



Figs. 43 – Accompanied species: A crab spider (*Thomisidae*) with its prey *Calocestra* sp. (*Noctuidae*). Artos Mountain 3000m, 21.7.2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa).



Figs. 44 – Accompanied species: A crab spider (*Thomisidae, Thomisus*), this time with a thrip on *Nepeta transcaucasica* (*Lamiaceae*). Artos Mountain 3000m, 21.7.2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa).

Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:60DC165F-AE91-4925-830A-0DE22FC25FD3>**Occurrence of *Cydistus zurcheri*, a little known Glowworm in Şırnak Province (SE Turkey) (Coleoptera, Phengodidae)****Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak**

Abstract: Occurrence of *Cydistus zurcheri*, a little known Glowworm in Şırnak Province (SE Turkey) (Coleoptera, Phengodidae). *Cesa News* 92: 41-42, 2 figs.

This short note deals with the occurrence of *Cydistus zurcheri* (Phengodidae) in Şırnak Province (SE Turkey). Nocturnal occurrence in hot valleys of this species is the second provincial record of this little known beetle in Turkey.

Key words: *Cydistus zurcheri*, Coleoptera, Phengodidae, fauna, Şırnak, Turkey.

During the last entomological expedition of the authors to Dulê valley (Şırnak Province), a number of beetle specimens, which looks like at first sight to a staphylinid species. J. Carr (pers. comm) identified it after a macrophotograph as Phengodidae. This family is represented in the Palaearctic Region by several genera. Among them, only the genus *Cydistus* Bourgeois is known in the Middle East, and Turkey (Löbl & Smetana, 2007).¹⁹ Two species are known from Turkey, *C. zurcheri* Bourgeois from Adana Prov., and *C. escalerae* Bolívar y Pieltain from Hatay Prov. (Akbes). After examination of the collected specimens, we came to the conclusion that the species recorded from Dulê valley belongs to *C. zurcheri*.

C. zurcheri is confined to Turkey. This record is the second one in Turkey, new to Şırnak Province.

The genus *Cydistus* was established by Bourgeois in 1885 with the type species *Cydistus reitteri* Bourgeois, 1885 from Haifa. Currently, in this genus 7 species are known, two of them were originally described from two Turkish provinces in the Mediterranean Region. Holotype of *Cydistus reitteri* was examined.²⁰ Original description of *C. reitteri* Reitter, 1908²¹ (=*zurcheri* Bourg.) fits very well to the external features of our specimens. A brief description is given below:

***Cydistus zurcheri* Bourgeois, 1908 (Fig.1)**

Body small-sized, slender, bi-coloured; antennae bipectinate.

Antenna (except basal segment), head with mouth parts, elytra (except apical part), dorsal part of abdomen black. Basal segment of antenna, pronotum, apical part of elytra, legs and underside of abdomen orange. Pronotum quadrate, shorter than elytra. Hindwings unfolded over abdomen, greyish brown, veins darker.

Habitat: This species inhabits in deep, hot, rocky valleys (Fig.2). **Flight:** Nocturnal, in August.

Material examined: 21 specimens from Turkey, Şırnak Prov., Beytüşşebap, Dulê valley. 9 exx. from Oküz mağarası 1250m 14 8 2013, 12 exx. from Oküz mağarası E., 1260m 16 8 2013 M Kemal & A. Koçak leg. (coll. Cesa).

Acknowledgement

We sincerely thank to Mr. John Carr (U.S.A.) for his kind collaboration.

¹⁹ Löbl, I. & A. Smetana, 2007. Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera vol.4 (pp.224-225), Apollo Books.

²⁰ http://www.nhmu.hu/ColeoColl/kepek/Drilidae/Cydistus_reitteri1.jpg

²¹ Reitter E., 1908. Zwei neue Coleopteren aus Adana in Kleinasien. *Wiener Ent. Ztg.* 27: 133-136.



Fig. 1 - *Cydistus zurcheri* (Phengodidae). Turkey, Şırnak Prov., Beytüssebap, Dulê valley, Öküz mağarası 1250m, PAIT (light trap), 14 8 2013 photo M. Kemal (Coll. Cesa)



Fig. 2 – Habitat of *Cydistus zurcheri*. Şırnak Prov., Dulê valley, Öküz mağarası 1250m, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)

Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:467979C7-E39F-43FF-AE8B-2CBDA2E3E66F>

**A new family, genus, and species for the fauna of Turkey:
Eupyrgota vagae (Bigot)
(Diptera, Pyrgotidae)**

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Abstract: A new family, genus, and species for the fauna of Turkey: *Eupyrgota vagae* (Bigot) (Diptera, Pyrgotidae). *Cesa News* 92: 43-44, 2 figs.

In this paper, *Eupyrgota vagae* (Bigot) and its genus and the family are reported in Turkey for the first time. Adult fly and its habitat are illustrated.

Key words: *Eupyrgota vagae*, Pyrgotidae, Diptera, fauna, Şırnak, Turkey.

During the last entomological expedition of the authors to Dulê valley (Şırnak Province), a single female was recorded by night. After examination of the collected specimen,²² it is identified as a pyrgotid member. The taxa Pyrgotidae, *Eupyrgota* and *Eupyrgota vagae* have never been recorded in Turkey (Koçak & Kemal, 2013).

This nocturnal family, well represented in North America, are parasitoids of Scarabaeidae.²³ The genus *Eupyrgota* was established as a monotypic genus by Coquillett in 1898, which is here reported first time for the fauna of Turkey. The species was described by Bigot (1880) from "Perse and Caucase" with the original name combination "Pyrgota vagae". Korneyev (2004) revised the genera of the palaearctic Pyrgotidae, and transferred it to the genus *Eupyrgota* for the first time. Currently, the species is known from Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq (Samarra), the last locality 400km straight far from the Turkish place, where we recorded.

The specimen was captured in the Dulê valley by using light trap.²⁴ *Eupyrgota vagae* (Bigot) is reported here for the first time for Turkey.²⁵

Habitat: This species inhabits on rocky slopes dominated by *Quercus* trees. **Flight:** Nocturnal, in August.

Material studied: 1 ♀, Turkey, Şırnak Prov., Beytüşşebap, Dulê valley 1210m, Quercetum on rocky slopes, 15.8.2013 M Kemal & A Koçak leg. (coll. Cesa).

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We sincerely thanks to John Carr (U.S.A.), and V. A. Korneyev (Ukraine) for their kind collaboration.

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Korneyev, V.A., 2004. Genera of palaearctic Pyrgotidae (Diptera, Acalyptrata), with nomenclatural notes and a key. *Vestn. zool.* 38 (1): 19-46, figs.

²² On this point, John Carr and V. Korneyev kindly helped in identification of the family and the species.

²³ J. Carr, pers. comm. via forum of Diptera.info.

²⁴ Koçak, A.Ö., 2010, A simple but effective light trap for insects, PAIT *Cent. ent. Stud., Icon. Ins. (Ser.A)*. MPEG2 file. Duration 2 min.

²⁵ sec. Internet archive: <http://www.archive.org/details/ASimpleButEffectiveLightTrapForInsectsPaitByTheCesa>

²⁵ Koçak & Kemal (2013) listed 2992 dipteran species for the fauna of Turkey. According to the current Cesa infosystem, this number raised to 3071.



Fig. 1 – *Eupyrgota vagae* (Bigot) (Pyrgotidae). Dorsal and lateral view of a female, Turkey, Şırnak Prov., Dulê valley 15.8.2013, photo M Kemal (coll. Cesa)



Fig. 2 – Habitat of *Eupyrgota vagae* (Bigot). Şırnak Prov., Dulê valley, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)

Checklist<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:F0C5CDE5-A465-404B-AE02-0F31659C9B8C>

Preliminary list of the *Ephydriidae* species recorded in Turkey (*Diptera*)

Ahmet Ömer Koçak Muhabbet Kemal

Abstract: Preliminary list of the *Ephydriidae* species recorded in Turkey (*Diptera*). *Cesa News* 92: 45-48.

In this short paper, totally 28 species in 14 genera of the family *Ephydriidae* hitherto recorded in Turkey are listed together with synonymous names. Especially distributional records in Turkey are added in codes.

Key words: *Ephydriidae*, *Diptera*, Turkey, fauna, checklist.

Recently, the authors published the first comprehensive pictorial catalogue on the *Diptera* of Turkey (Koçak & Kemal, 2013).²⁶ In this first attempt, they listed at the beginning "14" species of the family *Ephydriidae*. Zatwarnicki gave his information about the number as "25" for Turkey in the forum of Diptera.info.²⁷ Unfortunately, we couldnot establish a contact with him for the purpose of obtaining this information.

After our personal efforts on this matter, we could compile faunal information of the *Ephydriidae* of Turkey, belonging to 28 species of 14 genera. In this short paper, we give the list of the species and genera of this family reported in Turkey. By the way, the total number of the dipteran species, known in Turkey, reached to 3180!

Ephydriidae Zetterstedt, 1837

Ephydria Fallén, 1810

Synonym(s): *Ephydria* Fallén, 1810; #*Ephidra* Rondani, 1856

1. ***Ephydria afghanica* Dahl, 1961** Synonym(s): *afghanica* Dahl, 1961 Range (in codes): **TR** Cc AZ Kir JO AF Ca TM MN 19 42 42O

2. ***Ephydria flavipes* (Macquart, 1843)** Synonym(s): *flavipes* Macquart, 1843; *helwanensis* Steyskal, 1968 Range (in codes): SE RU Tv Cn TD TN MA DZ LY SD GR **TR** EG PK TM Kp CY IQ IR IL Pa 06 07

3. ***Ephydria macellaria* Egger, 1862** Synonym(s): *macellaria* Egger, 1862 Range (in codes): AL BE CZ DK DE FR NL NO FI SE IT Sa Si ES GB RO DZ TN Az Md Cn CV HU YU **TR** CY 20

4. ***Ephydria murina* Wirth, 1975** Synonym(s): *murina* Wirth, 1975 Range (in codes): BG RO UA **TR** IQ IR 65

5. ***Ephydria glauca* Meigen, 1830** Synonym(s): *glauca* Meigen, 1830; *obscuripes* Becker, 1896 Range (in codes): FR HU RO IT BG **TR** KG RU Ur Or Sr Ao CN Ti MN 65

Scatella R-D., 1830

Synonym(s): *Scatella* R-D., 1830

Scatella (Neoscatella) Malloch, 1935

Synonym(s): *Neoscatella* Malloch, 1935

6. ***Scatella (Neoscatella) subguttata* (Meigen, 1830)** Synonym(s): *subguttata* Meigen, 1830; *aestuans* Haliday, 1833; *flavipennis* Stenhammar, 1844; *gilva* Loew, 1860; *aurulenta* Soika, 1956 Range (in codes): SE IE DZ **TR**

²⁶ Totally 2992 species were listed with synonymous and distributional information for the first time.

²⁷ http://www.diptera.info/forum/viewthread.php?thread_id=56252&pid=240095#post_240095

Trimerina Macquart,1835
Synonym(s): *Trimerina* Macquart,1835

7. ***Trimerina madizans* (Fallén,1813)** Synonym(s): *madizans* Fallén,1813 Range (in codes): ES FR GB SE FI EE PL CZ SK HU BE NL CH AT IT YU RO BG **TR** 09 20 09M

***Psilopa* Fallén,1823**

Synonym(s): *Psilopa* Fallén,1823; *Hygrella* Haliday,1839; *Ephygrobia* Schiner,1862; *Diasemocera* Bezzii,1895; *Discocerinella* Mercier,1927

8. ***Psilopa comptata* (Meigen,1830)** Synonym(s): *compta* Meigen,1830 Range (in codes): Cn AF CN Ti RU **TR** 48 48F

9. ***Psilopa nana* (Loew,1860)** Synonym(s): *nana* Loew,1860 Range (in codes): ES **TR** CN Ti 34

10. ***Psilopa obscuripes* Loew,1860** Synonym(s): *obscuripes* Loew,1860 Range (in codes): GR **TR** Cn

***Discocerina* Macquart,1835**
Synonym(s): *Discocerina* Macquart,1835

11. ***Discocerina obscurella* (Fallén,1813)** Synonym(s): *obscurella* Fallén,1813 Range (in codes): BZ CV KE ZR CA On US Arz Fl NMx Oh Tx AR BO BR CL CO CR EC GT MX PA PY PE VE CU JM PR DZ AT Az BE BG Cn HV CZ EE FI FR DE GB HU IR IT MK MA NL PL RO RU Us SK SS ES SE CH **TR** YU

***Hecamedoides* Hendel,1917**

Synonym(s): *Hecamedoides* Hendel,1917

12. ***Hecamedoides costatus* (Loew,1860)** Synonym(s): *costata* Loew,1860 Range (in codes): IL Pa **TR** 20

***Athyroglossa* Loew,1860**

Synonym(s): *Athyroglossa* Loew,1860; *Ochtheroidea* Williston,1896

***Athyroglossa* (s.str.) Loew,1860**

Synonym(s): *Athyroglossa* Loew,1860; *Ochtheroidea* Williston,1896

13. ***Athyroglossa* (s.str.) *glabra* (Meigen,1830)** Synonym(s): *glabra* Meigen,1830; *brevipectinata* Becker,1896 Range (in codes): DZ ES FR GB NO SE FI NL DE PL CZ SK UA HU RO CH AT SS B-H YU MK BG IT Co Si **TR** IL Pa Cc GG Sok RU Us KP 48 48F

***Ochthera* Latreille,1802**

Synonym(s): *Ochthera* Latreille,1802; *Macrochira* Meigen,1803

14. ***Ochthera schembrii* Rondani,1847** Synonym(s): *schembrii* Rondani,1847; *mantispa* Loew,1847; *setigera* Czerny,1909 Range (in codes): ES GB FR IT Co Sa Si GR BG **TR** IR 20

***Parydra* Stenhammar,1844**

Synonym(s): *Napaea* R-D.,1830 nec Hbn.,[1819]; *Parydra* Stenhammar,1844

15. ***Parydra* (s.str.) *cognata* Loew,1860** Synonym(s): *cognata* Loew,1860 Range (in codes): ES BE DE SE EE PL HU IT Sa Si BG **TR** 09 20 09M

16. ***Parydra* (s.str.) *nubecula* Becker,1896** Synonym(s): *nubecula* Becker,1896 Range (in codes): BE NL DE FI PL CZ SK HU RO CH AT IT **TR** 48 48F

***Parydra* (*Chaetoapnaea*) Hendel,1930**

Synonym(s): *Chaetoapnaea* Hendel,1930

17. ***Parydra* (*Chaetoapnaea*) *pusilla* (Meigen,1830)** Synonym(s): *pusilla* Meigen,1830 Range (in codes): Cn FR GB SE FI EE PL DK BE NL DE CZ SK HU RO BG **TR** CH AT IT 48 48F

18. *Parydra (Chaetoapnaea) quadripunctata* (Meigen,1830) Synonym(s): *quadripunctata* Meigen,1830 Range (in codes): ES FR GB NO SE FI DK PL CZ SK HU IT CH AT RO UA Si DE **TR** AF JP KP KR 35 48 35C 48F

Halmopota Haliday,1856
Synonym(s): *Halmopota* Haliday,1856

19. *Halmopota mediterranea* Loew,1860 Synonym(s): *mediterranea* Loew,1860; *anatolica* Canzoneri & Meneghini,1974; *septentrionalis* Canzoneri & Meneghini,1974 Range (in codes): IT **TR** IQ IR SY CN Ti 06 48

20. *Halmopota tomentosa* Canzoneri & Meneghini,1974 Synonym(s): *tomentosa* Canzoneri & Meneghini,1974 Range (in codes): **TR** 06

Notiphila Fallén,1823
Synonym(s): *Notiphila* Fallén,1823; *Keratocera* R-D.,1830; *Pegophila* Rondani,1856

21. *Notiphila (s.str.) stagnicola* R-D.,1830 Synonym(s): *stagnicola* R-D.,1830 Range (in codes): GB HU FR **TR**

22. *Notiphila (s.str.) riparia* Meigen,1830 Synonym(s): *riparia* Meigen,1830; *guttiventris* Stenhammar,1844 Range (in codes): SE FR GB DE **TR**

23. *Notiphila (s.str.) australis* Loew,1860 Synonym(s): *australis* Loew,1860 Range (in codes): IT GR TR

24. *Notiphila (s.str.) maculata* Stenhammar,1844 Synonym(s): *maculata* Stenhammar,1844; *supposita* Collin,1911 Range (in codes): FR GB SE FI PL DE BE NL UA RO CZ SK CH AT IT Cr BG **TR** 09 09M

25. *Notiphila (s.str.) nigricornis* Stenhammar,1844 Synonym(s): *nigricornis* Stenhammar,1844 Range (in codes): FR BE NL GB SE DK EE PL UA DE CZ SK CH AT HU RO MK IT Cr **TR** CN Ti 07 35 35C

Hydrellia R-D.,1830
Synonym(s): *Hydrellia* R-D.,1830; *Hydropota* Rondani,1861

26. *Hydrellia griseola* (Fallén,1813) Synonym(s): *griseola* Fallén,1813; *obscura* Meigen,1830; *chrysostoma* Meigen,1830 Range (in codes): NL BE AD AT Az BG **TR** Cn Co CY CZ DK EE FI FR GR HU IC IT LT MK Md MT NO PL RO RU Sa Si SK ES SE CH YU AF

Hyadina Haliday,1839
Synonym(s): *Hydrina* R-D.,1830 nec Raf.,1815; *Hyadina* Haliday,1839; *Ephydrosoma* Lioy,1864; *Lytogaster* Becker,1896

27. *Hyadina guttata* (Fallén,1813) Synonym(s): *guttata* Fallén,1813; *vernalis* R-D.,1830; *viridis* Macquart,1835; *humeralis* Becker,1896; *nigripes* Strobl,1900; *obscuripes* Strobl,1900 Range (in codes): Az AT BE Cn CZ EE FI FR DE GB GR HU IT IL Pa NL PL MK Md MA RO RU Us SK ES SE CH YU **TR** 35 35C

Mosillus Latreille,1804
Synonym(s): *Mosillus* Latreille,1804; *Gymnomyza* Fallén,1810; *Gymnopa* Fallén,1820; *Glabrinus* Rondani,1856;
#*Mosilus* Parvu & Popescu-Mirceni,2006

28. *Mosillus subsultans* (Fabricius,1794) Synonym(s): *subsultans* Fabricius,1794; *arcuatus* Latreille,1805; *aenea* Fallén,1820; *nigra* Meigen,1830; *murorum* Rondani,1856; *coronatus* Becker,1926 Range (in codes): AM Cc GG Tbl **TR** AT BG CN Ti Mc CZ DK EG Sn EE DE GB GR Cr HU IL Pa JO Amm IT KK KG Aa LT MA PL RO RU SE CH TJ TN TM UA Cm Ode Kiw UZ YU AF Kab Az Cn 01 20 71

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Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:B4AA2DC2-7A14-4A3B-B839-3F48DB150564>

**On a small moth collection of Yusufeli
(Artvin Prov., NE Turkey)
made by the authors in 2003
(*Lepidoptera*)**

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Abstract: On a small moth collection of Yusufeli (Artvin Prov., NE Turkey) made by the authors in 2003 (*Lepidoptera*). *Cesa News* 92: 49-50.

This faunistical paper deals with the moth material collected by the authors in 2003 from the district Yusufeli (Artvin Province, NE Turkey). Totally, 55 species are listed here. Among them 35 species are reported here as new to the province.

Key words: *Lepidoptera*, fauna, Yusufeli, Artvin, Turkey.

The authors realized a short collecting trip to Yusufeli on 26-27 July 2003. At two localities, [1] Yusufeli (08Ha) (hot, dry, rocky valley), and [2] Altiparmak (06Hc) (opening of mixed deciduous forest), totally 140 moth specimens were collected at light trap, preserved in the collection of the Cesa. As a results of this, 54 species were identified, of which 35 species are reported as new for the provincial fauna. Thereby, the total number of lepidopteran species of Artvin Province reached to 602.

In the following list new records are marked with *. Localities are also mentioned for the species as 1 and 2.

<p>1. *<i>Manulea (Agenjoa) lurideola</i> (Zincken,1817) (<i>Arctiidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>2. <i>Lithosia quadra</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (<i>Arctiidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>3. *<i>Paidia (s.str.) rica</i> (Freyer,[1855]) (<i>Arctiidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>4. *<i>Spilosoma lubricipedum</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (<i>Arctiidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>5. *<i>Phragmataecia albida</i> Erschoff,1874 (<i>Cossidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>6. *<i>Chiasmia (Godonela) aestimaria</i> (Hübner,[1809]) (<i>Geometridae</i>) 1.</p> <p>7. *<i>Cinglis humifusaria</i> (Eversmann,1837) (<i>Geometridae</i>) 1.</p> <p>8. *<i>Idaea rusticata</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller],1775) (<i>Geometridae</i>) 2.</p> <p>9. *<i>Neognopharmia stevenaria</i> (Boisduval,1840) (<i>Geometridae</i>) 1.</p> <p>10. *<i>Ourapteryx persica</i> Ménétriés,1832 (<i>Geometridae</i>) 2.</p> <p>11. <i>Malacosoma neustrium</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (<i>Lasiocampidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>12. <i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (<i>Lymantriidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>13. <i>Parocneria terebinthi</i> (Freyer,[1838]) (<i>Lymantriidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>14. *<i>Acronicta (Viminia) rumicis</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 2.</p>	<p>15. <i>Autographa iota</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>16. <i>Catocala (Ephesia) disjuncta</i> (Geyer,[1828]) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>17. *<i>Chersotis (s.str.) fimbriola</i> (Esper,[1798]) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>18. <i>Clytie (s.str.) syriaca</i> (Bugnion,1837) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>19. <i>Cosmia (Calymnia) trapezina</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>20. <i>Cryphia (Bryophila) maeonis</i> (Lederer,1865) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>21. <i>Cryphia (Bryopsis) amasina</i> (Draudt,1931) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>22. <i>Dichagyris (s.str.) melanura</i> (Kollar,1846) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>23. *<i>Dichagyris (s.str.) vallesiaca</i> (Boisduval,[1837]) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>24. <i>Eublemma (albida-gr.) gratissimum</i> (Staudinger,1892) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 1.</p> <p>25. <i>Euxoa (s.str.) nigricans</i> (Linnaeus,1761) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>26. <i>Ipimorpha subtusa</i> (Fabricius,1787) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 2.</p> <p>27. *<i>Lacanobia (Diataraxia) oleracea</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (<i>Noctuidae</i>) 2.</p>
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28. <i>Laspeyria flexula</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller],1775) (Noctuidae) 2. 29. * <i>Lygephila</i> (s.str.) <i>viciae</i> (Hübner,[1822]) (Noctuidae) 2. 30. <i>Melanchra persicariae</i> (Linnaeus,1761) (Noctuidae) 2 31. <i>Mythimna</i> (<i>Aletia</i>) <i>l-album</i> (Linnaeus,1767) (Noctuidae) 1. 32. * <i>Mythimna</i> (<i>Pseudaletia</i>) <i>unipuncta</i> (Haworth,[1809]) (Noctuidae) 2. 33. * <i>Polia nebulosa</i> (Hufnagel,1766) (Noctuidae) 2. 34. <i>Sideridis</i> (<i>Aneda</i>) <i>rivularis</i> (Fabricius,1775) (Noctuidae) 2. 35. * <i>Xestia</i> (s.str.) <i>baja</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller],1775) (Noctuidae) 2. 36. <i>Zekelita</i> (<i>Ravalita</i>) <i>ravalis</i> (Herrich-Schäffer,[1852]) (Noctuidae) 1. 37. * <i>Aglossa pinguinalis</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (Pyralidae) 2. 38. * <i>Ancylosis</i> (<i>Heterographis</i>) <i>hellenica</i> (Staudinger,1870) (Pyralidae) 2. 39. * <i>Cybalomia pentadalis</i> (Lederer,1855) (Pyralidae) 1. 40. * <i>Cynaeda dentalis</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller],1775) (Pyralidae) 1. 41. * <i>Dioryctria sylvestrella</i> (Ratzeburg,1840) (Pyralidae) 2.	42. * <i>Endotricha flammealis</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller],1775) (Pyralidae) 2. 43. * <i>Epischnia prodromella</i> (Hübner,[1799]) (Pyralidae) 1. 44. * <i>Herpetogramma licarsialis</i> (Walker,1859) (Pyralidae) 2. 45. * <i>Mecyna trinalis</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller],1775) (Pyralidae) 2. 46. * <i>Nomophila noctuella</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller],1775) (Pyralidae) 1. 47. * <i>Oncocera semirubella</i> (Scopoli,1763) (Pyralidae) 1. 48. * <i>Pleuroptya crocealis</i> (Duponchel,1832) (Pyralidae) 1. 49. * <i>Pyralis farinalis</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (Pyralidae) 2. 50. * <i>Sciota</i> (s.str.) <i>rhenella</i> (Zincken,1818) (Pyralidae) 1. 51. * <i>Sitochroa verticalis</i> (Linnaeus,1758) (Pyralidae) 2. 52. * <i>Udea prunalis</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller],1775) (Pyralidae) 2. 53. * <i>Sphinx pinastri</i> Linnaeus,1758 (Sphingidae) 2. 54. * <i>Habrosyne pyritooides</i> (Hufnagel,1766) (Thyatiridae) 2.
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**On the occurrence of *Pyraustimorpha inexpectata*
in East Turkey
(Lepidoptera, Pyralidae)**

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Abstract: On the occurrence of *Pyraustimorpha inexpectata* in East Turkey (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae). *Cesa News* 92: 51-52, 2 figs.

This faunistical paper deals with the presence of *Pyraustimorpha inexpectata* Koçak & Seven in East Turkey. In the last decade, the species was recorded from Siirt, Diyarbakır, Van, and Şırnak provinces for the first time. Habitat of the species from Siirt (Şirvan), and adult from Şırnak (Beytüşşebap) were illustrated for the first time. Ecological and ethological information as well as flight period of the adult are mentioned.

Key words: *Pyraustimorpha inexpectata*, Pyralidae, Lepidoptera, fauna, Siirt, Diyarbakır, Van, Şırnak, Turkey.

Nearly 18 years ago, a new genus and a new species, *Pyraustimorpha inexpectata* was described from Ankara Province (Central Anatolia) based upon two males (Koçak & Seven, 1995). Since then, no new information about this rare species has been published (Koçak & Kemal, 2009).

During our entomological investigations in East Turkey, we recorded this diurnal species several times in various provinces. It is hardly seen on sunny days of the spring at stony places or bare dry and hot earth surface during basking like the individuals of *Aporodes*, *Eurrhypis* or *Noctuelia*. It sits rarely on short plants or grasses (**Fig.2**). This species is known only from Turkey so far. Apparently, it is commoner in the East than the Central Anatolia.

Material examined: 1♂ (Holotype) Turkey Ankara Province, Gölbaşı, Kepekli Pass 1100m 15 5 1980; 1♂ (Paratype) Gölbaşı Çal Dağı 1200m 25 4 1985. 1♂ Siirt Prov., Şirvan Çeltikyolu 1450m 25 4 2008, M. Kemal, E.Seven, A.Koçak leg.; 2♂ Diyarbakır Prov., Kulp N 1115m, 15 5 2009, M.Kemal, A.Koçak, M.Aydın leg.; 1♀ Şırnak Prov., Beytüşşebap Komato 1065m 6 4 2013 M.Kemal & A.Koçak leg.; 1♂ Van Prov., Gevaş, Altınsaç SE 1670m 27 4 2013, M.Kemal & A.Koçak leg. (coll. Cesa).

This vernal species is heliophil; its adult flies from April to May at hot, stony, rocky places, opening of *Quercus* woodland (**Fig.1**).

New records to the provinces Siirt, Diyarbakır, Van, and Şırnak.

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Fig. 1 - Habitat of *Pyraustimorpha inexpectata* (Pyralidae) around *Smyrnium* (Apiaceae). Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan, Çeltikyolu 1450m 25 4 2008, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2 - *Pyraustimorpha inexpectata* (Pyralidae) at rest. Turkey, Şırnak Prov., Beytüşşebap, Komato 1100m, 6 4 2013, photo & leg. M.Kemal (Cesa)

Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:155421F0-C535-459C-BFF1-0665E7A4A01C>

***Ptocheuusa paupella* in Van Province (East Turkey)**
(Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae)

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Abstract: *Ptocheuusa paupella* in Van Province (East Turkey) (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae). *Cesa News* 92: 53–56, 6 figs.

This faunistical paper deals with the occurrence of *Ptocheuusa paupella* (Gelechiidae) in East Turkey, together with some biological notes. This faunistical record of the species and the host plant are new to Van Province.

Key words: *Ptocheuusa paupella*, Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae, Van Turkey, fauna.

During entomofaunistical trips of the authors to the northern slopes of Kurubaş Pass in 2013 (**Fig.1**), five specimens of *Ptocheuusa paupella* (**Figs.4-6**) emerged from the pupae (**Fig.2,3**) inside the flowers of *Helichrysum* in captivity.

Ptocheuusa was established by Heinemann, [1870] (Schmett. Dtsch. & Schweiz 2 (2) (1): 288) in the family Gelechiidae, and represented by 3 species (*campicolella* Mann, *inopella* Zeller, and *paupella* Zeller) in Turkey. All species were recorded only from Bursa Province so far (Koçak & Kemal, 2009). The present record is new to Van Province. As host plant for this species, *Inula*, *Mentha* and *Pulicaria* are reported from British Isles.²⁸ *Helichrysum* (Asteraceae) is mentioned here as host plant in Turkey for the first time.



Fig. 1 – Habitat of *Ptocheuusa paupella*. Turkey, Van Province, northern slopes of Kurubaş Pass 2000m, 8.7.2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)

²⁸ See: <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/research-curation/research/projects/hostplants/search/list.dsml?searchPageURL=index.dsml&Familyqtype=starts+with&Family=&PFamilyqtype=starts+with&PFamily=&Genusqtype=starts+with&Genus=Ptocheuusa&PGenusqtype=starts+with&PGenus=&Speciesqtype=starts+with&Species=&PSpeciesqtype=starts+with&PSpecies=&Country=&sort=Family>



Fig. 2- *Ptocheuusa paupella* (Gelechiidae). Exuvia of the pupa inside of the dried flowers of *Helichrysum* (Asteraceae) in captivity, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 3- *Ptocheuusa paupella* (Gelechiidae). Dorsal, ventral and lateral view of the exuvia of the pupa, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Figs. 4,5 – *Ptocheuusa paupella* (Gelechiidae). Wings and the body of the two specimens, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 6 – *Ptocheuusa paupella* (Gelechiidae). Male genitalia (GP2013-2) A.Koçak, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)

Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:BD496977-A829-40AF-91FB-64001D2A6150>

On the occurrence of *Talis renetae* in East Turkey (*Lepidoptera, Pyralidae*)

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Abstract: On the occurrence of *Talis renetae* in East Turkey (*Lepidoptera, Pyralidae*). *Cesa News* 92: 57-59, 3 figs.

This paper deals with the occurrence of *Talis renetae* in East Turkey. The species was described from Ankara (Central Anatolia), and known from there so far. The record of this species from Adilcevaz (Bitlis Province) is new to the provincial fauna. Images of the adult and male genitalia, as well as the habitat are also given. Ecological information for the species are added.

Key words: *Talis renetae*, *Lepidoptera*, *Pyralidae*, *Crambinae*, fauna, Bitlis, Adilcevaz, Turkey.

In the subfamily *Crambinae*, the genus *Talis* was established by Guenée in 1845 (Annls. Soc. ent. France (2) 3: 324). In the Palaearctic, the genus was represented by 22 species. In Turkey, only two species, *Talis querella* ([Denis & Schiff.], 1775), and *Talis renetae* Ganev & Hacker, 1984 were known.²⁹

Ganev & Hacker (1984) described *Talis renetae* from Central Anatolia, Ankara Province, Şekerköy (North of Salt Lake). Externally, this species resembles to *Talis dilatalis* Christoph from Turkmenistan to some degree. Image of *dilatalis* was published by Bleszynski (1965) as a reconstructed picture. More reliable character is the cornutus in the aedeagus of the male genitalia. About the male genitalia of *renetae*, Ganev & Hacker stated: ä

“Uncus und Tegumen wie bei *T. dilatalis* Christ. Gnathos mit stark gebogenem Rand und ähnlich einem Dorn angespitzt...Aedoeagus mit einem grossen Cornutus, der die Hälfte seiner Länge einnimmt und 10-15 sehr kleinen Cornuti im Vorderende.”

Bleszynski (1965) described the male genitalia of *Talis dilatalis* as follows:

“Uncus dorsal leicht angeschwollen, mit zwei lateralen Vorsprüngen. Gnathos mit eckigem Apikalteil, der in eine Spitze ausläuft. Valve mit deutlichem ventralem Winkel. Cucullus spitz zulaufend, mit abgerundetem Apex. Aedoeagus gerade, ohne Cornutus.”

Our specimens collected from southern slopes of Süphan Mountain in Bitlis Province (**Figs.1,2**) look like to both species *dilatalis* and *renetae*. In the male genitalia (**Fig.3**), uncus with two lateral triangular processes, shape of the gnathos, valva, aedeagus are similar to those of the species. However, there is a slender cornutus in the aedeagus, longer than the half of the aedeagus. For that reason, we considered our specimens belong to *renetae* for the time being. More material of this species is needed in Turkey, not only for illuminating the faunal characters, but also for the subspecific identity of the populations of the species.

Material examined: 3♂. Turkey, Bitlis Province, Adicevaz, north of Aygır Gölü 2000m 9 9 2013 M. Kemal & A. Koçak leg. (coll. Cesa).

²⁹ Infosystem of the Cesa: <http://www.cesa-tr.org/Infos.htm>



Fig. 1 – Southern slopes of Süphan Mount, 1950m (Bitlis Prov., East Turkey). Habitat of *Talis renetae* (Pyralidae), 9.9.2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2 – Upperside of male of *Talis renetae* (Pyralidae) from southern slopes of Süphan Mount, 1950m (Bitlis Prov., East Turkey), 9.9.2013, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 3 – Male genitalia of *Talis renetae* (Pyralidae), with enlarged lateral processes of uncus. GP 2013/4 A.Koçak, photo M.Kemal (Cesa)

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Faunistic<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:633AA5E0-C8FB-487B-BF82-5A8F04A1D3EC>

Lehmannodes guneyi in South East Turkey (*Lepidoptera, Geometridae*)

Muhabbet Kemal ³⁰ Ahmet Özcan Koçak ³¹ Erdem Seven ³²

Abstract: *Lehmannodes guneyi* in South East Turkey (*Lepidoptera, Geometridae*). *Cesa News* 92: 60-62, 3 figs., 1 map.

This paper deals with the occurrence of *Lehmannodes guneyi* in Siirt Province. Habitat of the species, images of the adult and a distributional map for the species are given.

Key words: *Lehmannodes guneyi*, *Larentiinae*, *Geometridae*, *Lepidoptera*, fauna, Siirt, Turkey.

Riemis (1992) described this species as “*Aplocera guneyi*” from Kuzgunkiran Pass, on the provincial border of Bitlis and Van, South of Van Lake. In the paper (Rajaei & Stüning, 2013), the type locality of *L. guneyi* (Kuzgunkiran Pass) has been marked on their map as a place in the Saray district of Van Province, near the Iranian border, approximately 130km east of the correct Kuzgunkiran place (**Map 1**). Rajaei and Stüning established also a new genus, *Lehmannodes*, for the species *Aplocera guneyi* Riemis. According to them, the species is distributed in Bitlis, Van and Hakkari Provinces in SE Turkey, also in Kurdistan Province of West Iran. In the present paper, *Lehmannodes guneyi* is reported from Siirt Province for the first time.

Adults of the species were observed by day, in the openings of *Quercus* woodland of Şirvan Province, upper heights of the Bacavan Mountain (1600m) in late spring (**Fig.1**). Comparing with the other diurnal moths occurring in the district, *L. guneyi* is rather rare, only two specimens have been captured in the district, since 2008 (**Figs.2,3**).

Material studied: 2 specimens from SE Turkey, Siirt Province, Şirvan, Bacavan Mt., 1600m 25-30.5.2013, M.Kemal & E.Seven leg. (coll. Cesa).

Flight time and generation: Late May, univoltine. **Habitat:** Openings of *Quercus* woodlands with *Prangetum*, 1600m. **Distribution:** South-east Turkey, West Iran (Rajaei & Stüning, *op.cit.*).

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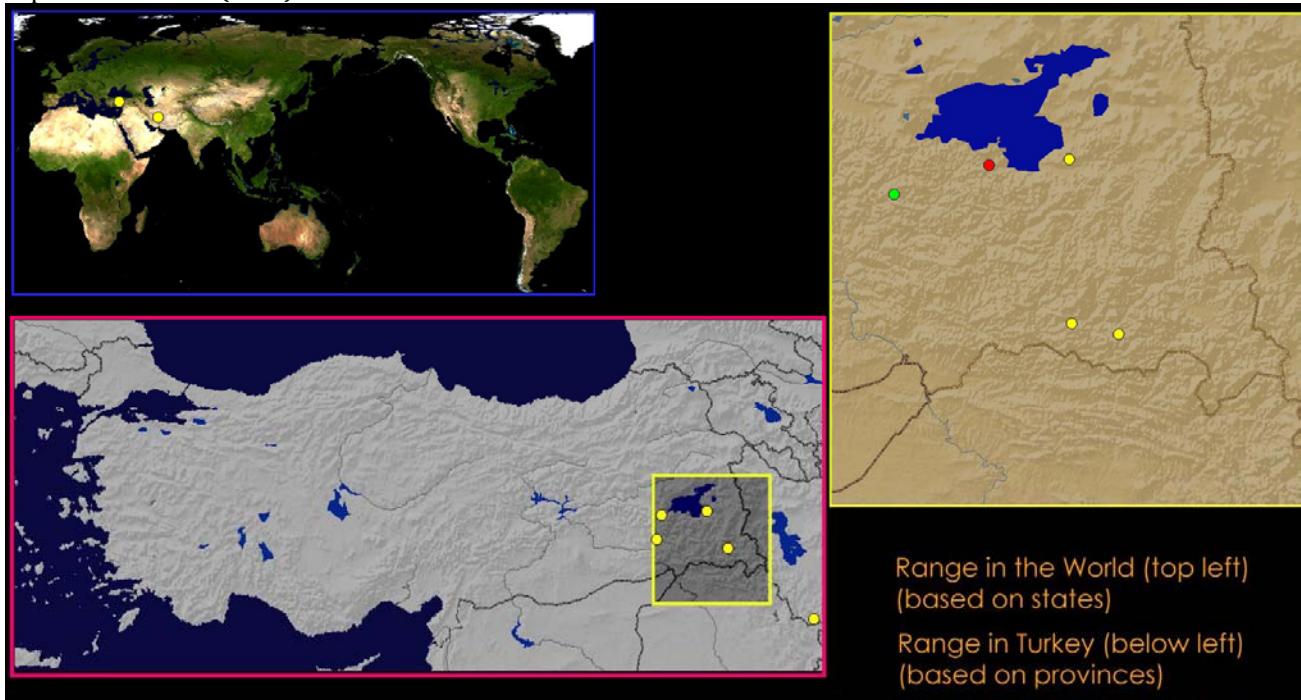
Fig. 1 — Habitat of *Lehmannodes guneyi* (Geometridae). Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan Şeytan kapısı 1600m 30 5 2013 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2 - *Lehmannodes guneyi* (Geometridae). Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan Şeytan kapısı 1600m 25 5 2013 photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 3 - *Lehmannodes guneyi* (Geometridae). Turkey, Siirt Prov., Şirvan Şeytan kapısı 1600m 30.5.2013 leg. & photo M Kemal (Cesa)



Range of the species in the World and selected regions



Map 1- Distribution of *Lehmannodes guneyi* in South-East Turkey and Kurdistan (Iran), A.Ö.Koçak (Cesa). Red point- type locality Kuzgunkırın, green point Şeytan kapısı (Şirvan) new record; yellow points previous records.

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